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EXAMINER	
MISTRY, O NEAL RAJAN	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2173	

DATE MAILED: 01/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/015,109	BENNETT ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	O'Neal R Mistry	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 December 2001*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *14 December 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This application has been examined.

2. Claims 1-20 are presented for examination.

Drawings

3. The Examiner contends that the drawings submitted on December 12, 2001 are acceptable for the examination proceedings.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tyan et al (U.S. Patent Number 5,893,127).

5. In regards to claim1, Tyan discloses a method for including screen display objects in an HTML table, comprising the steps of:

determining spatial coordinates for each screen display object of a plurality of screen display objects (col. 2 line 65 – col. 3 line 3") [`It is therefore an objective of the present invention to address the foregoing problems by providing a means by which an HTML file can be automatically generated based on a bitmap image, which HTML file can be used to display a Web page`

which preserves layout information of the original bitmap image. In particular, according to the invention, multi-column layouts are faithfully preserved by automatic generation of HTML files that use HTML "table tags" to display columns.];

creating an HTML table having rows and columns, wherein row heights and column widths are determined by the spatial coordinates (col. 3 lines 4-9) [According to one aspect of the invention, an HTML file is generated based on a bitmap image by obtaining two horizontally adjacent blocks in separate vertical columns of the bitmap image, and then generating an HTML file in which the blocks are placed inside table cells by being tagged as data elements in a row of an HTML tagged table.]; and

loading the plurality of screen display objects into the HTML table for display (col. 3 lines 1-3) [In particular, according to the invention, multi-column layouts are faithfully preserved by automatic generation of HTML files that use HTML "table tags" to display columns].

6. In regards to claim 2, Tyan states a method for including screen display objects in an HTML table, comprising the steps of:

determining spatial coordinates for each screen display object of a plurality of screen display objects (col. 2 line 65 – col. 3 line 3") [It is

therefore an objective of the present invention to address the foregoing problems by providing a means by which an HTML file can be automatically generated based on a bitmap image, which HTML file can be used to display a Web page which preserves layout information of the original bitmap image. In particular, according to the invention, multi-column layouts are faithfully preserved by automatic generation of HTML files that use HTML "table tags" to display columns.];

creating an HTML table having rows and columns, wherein row heights and column widths are determined by the spatial coordinates (col. 3 lines 4-9) [According to one aspect of the invention, an HTML file is generated based on a bitmap image by obtaining two horizontally adjacent blocks in separate vertical columns of the bitmap image, and then generating an HTML file in which the blocks are placed inside table cells by being tagged as data elements in a row of an HTML tagged table.];

identifying a cell of the HTML table associated with a screen display object of the

plurality of screen display objects by finding an intersection of at least one row of the table and at least one column of the table, wherein the at least one row and the at least one column are determined by the spatial coordinates (col. 12 lines 57 –65) [Once a nested horizontal-vertical-horizontal

hierarchical structure without a combined column great-grandchild is located, the determination of row span and column span proceeds as follows. The column span number is determined to be the number of children of the horizontal grandchild. The block to which the column span number is assigned is selected to be the first non-horizontal grandchild that has a horizontal sibling, or the first great-grandchild whose parent has a horizontal sibling. The row span number is determined to be the number of horizontal grandchildren plus one.]; and

loading the screen display object into the cell (col. 3 lines 1-3) [In particular, according to the invention, multi-column layouts are faithfully preserved by automatic generation of HTML files that use HTML "table tags" to display columns].

7. In regards to claim 3, Tyan discloses a method for including screen display objects in an HTML table, comprising the steps of:

combining a first x coordinate and a second x coordinate for each screen display object of a plurality of screen display objects, to provide a set of x coordinates(col. 12 line 65 – col. 13 line 5) [The row span number is determined to be the number of horizontal grandchildren plus one. The block to which the row span number is assigned is selected to be the first non-vertical child, or the first grandchild that does not have a horizontal

sibling. If a grouping is selected to be assigned the column span number or the row span number, the assignment passes to the first block in that grouping.];

combining a first y coordinate and a second y coordinate for each screen display object of the plurality of screen display objects, to provide a set of y (col. 12 lines 60- 65) [The column span number is determined to be the number of children of the horizontal grandchild. The block to which the column span number is assigned is selected to be the first non-horizontal grandchild that has a horizontal sibling, or the first great-grandchild whose parent has a horizontal sibling.];

creating an HTML table having rows and columns, wherein column widths are determined by elements of the set of x coordinates and row heights are determined by elements of the set of y coordinates (col. 13 lines 54-60) [Step S509 will now be discussed with reference to FIG. 11B. As shown in
FIG. 11B, two general situations might occur in which the block order obtained in step S505 will have to be rearranged to accommodate the way HTML processes table data (i.e., down row by row, in sequence). In each, a row span block is to the right of and horizontally adjacent to a column span block.]; and

loading a screen display object of the plurality of screen display objects into a cell of the HTML table at an intersection of at least one row of the table and at least one column of the table, wherein the at least one row is determined by a y coordinate of the screen display object and the at least One column is determined by an x coordinate Of the screen display object (col. 4 lines 42- 47) [Based on the layout relationships, a block type is determined for each block, column span and row span for each block is determined, blocks are reordered if needed, and an HTML file is generated based on block type and column and row span information for the blocks.] & (col. 2 line 65- col. 3 line3) [In particular, according to the invention, multi-column layouts are faithfully preserved by automatic generation of HTML files that use HTML "table tags" to display columns.].

8. In regards to claim 4, Tyan states a method for including screen display objects in an HTML table, comprising the steps of:

for each screen display object of a plurality of screen display objects, determining a plurality of Cartesian coordinate pairs that specify a location of the screen display object (col. 4 lines 41-46) [Based on the layout relationships, a block type is determined for each block, column span and row span for each block is determined, blocks are reordered if needed, and an HTML file is

generated based on block type and column and row span information for the blocks.];

combining a first x coordinate and a second x coordinate for each screen display object of a plurality of screen display objects, to provide a set of x (col. 12 line 65 – col. 13 line 5) [The row span number is determined to be the number of horizontal grandchildren plus one. The block to which the row span number is assigned is selected to be the first non-vertical child, or the first grandchild that does not have a horizontal sibling. If a grouping is selected to be assigned the column span number or the row span number, the assignment passes to the first block in that grouping.];

combining a first y coordinate and a second y coordinate for each screen display object of the plurality of screen display objects, to provide a set of y coordinates(col. 12 lines 60- 65) [The column span number is determined to be the number of children of the horizontal grandchild. The block to which the column span number is assigned is selected to be the first non-horizontal grandchild that has a horizontal sibling, or the first great-grandchild whose parent has a horizontal sibling.];

creating an HTML table having rows and columns, wherein column widths are

determined by elements of the set of x coordinates and row heights are determined by elements of the set of y coordinates (col. 13 lines 54-60) [Step S509 will now be discussed with reference to FIG. 11B. As shown in FIG. 11B, two general situations might occur in which the block order obtained in step S505 will have to be rearranged to accommodate the way HTML processes table data (i.e., down row by row, in sequence). In each, a row span block is to the right of and horizontally adjacent to a column span block.]; and

loading a screen display object of the plurality of screen display objects into a cell of the HTML table at an intersection of at least one row of the table and at least one column of the table, wherein the at least one row is determined by a y coordinate of the screen display object and the at least one column is determined by an x coordinate of the screen display object. (col. 4 lines 42- 47) [Based on the layout relationships, a block type is determined for each block, column span and row span for each block is determined, blocks are reordered if needed, and an HTML file is generated based on block type and column and row span information for the blocks.] & (col. 2 line 65- col. 3 line3) [In particular, according to the invention, multi-column layouts are faithfully preserved by automatic

generation of HTML files that use HTML "table tags" to display columns.].

9. In regards to claim 5, Tyan discloses a method for including screen display objects in an HTML table, comprising the steps of:

combining a first x coordinate and a second x coordinate for each screen display object of a plurality of screen display objects, to provide a set of x coordinates

combining a first x coordinate and a second x coordinate for each screen display object of a plurality of screen display objects, to provide a set of x coordinates (col. 47-55) [(52) In step S1104, a four-part test is applied. First, it is determined whether the previous block is a non-text image. Second, a determination is made whether the previous block's left edge is to the left of the current block's left edge. For purposes of describing these tests, the "current" block refers to the block for which a type presently is being determined, and the "previous" block refers to the block immediately preceding the current block in the ordered list identified in step S505.];

combining a first y coordinate and a second y coordinate for each screen display object of the plurality of screen display objects, to provide a set of y coordinates (col. 11 lines 17-30) [In step S1109, a three-part test is applied. First, it is determined whether the previous block's top edge is vertically higher than the current

block's top edge, that is, whether the y-coordinate of the top edge of the previous block is greater than the y-coordinate of the top edge of the current block. Second, it is determined whether the current block and the next block are vertically separated, that is, whether there is a non-zero vertical distance between the bottom of the previous block and the top of the current block. Third, it is determined whether the current block is included, somewhere up the tree structure, in a horizontal grouping, or whether the current block is vertically grouped with the previous block.];

creating an HTML table having rows and columns, wherein column widths are determined by differences between consecutive elements of the set of x coordinates and row heights are determined by differences between consecutive elements of the set of y coordinates (col. 13 lines 54-60) [Step S509 will now be discussed with reference to FIG. 11B. As shown in FIG. 11B, two general situations might occur in which the block order obtained in step S505 will have to be rearranged to accommodate the way HTML processes table data (i.e., down row by row, in sequence). In each, a row span block is to the right of and horizontally adjacent to a column span block.]; and

loading a screen display object of the plurality of screen display objects into a cell of the HTML table at an intersection of at least one row of the table and at least one column of the table, wherein the at least one row is determined by a y coordinate of the screen display object and the at least one column is determined by an x coordinate of the screen display object (col. 4 lines 42- 47) [Based on the layout relationships, a block type is determined for each block, column span and row span for each block is determined, blocks are reordered if needed, and an HTML file is generated based on block type and column and row span information for the blocks.] & (col. 2 line 65- col. 3 line3) [In particular, according to the invention, multi-column layouts are faithfully preserved by automatic generation of HTML files that use HTML "table tags" to display columns.].

10. In regards to claim 6, Tyan states a method for including screen display objects in an HTML table, comprising the steps of:

combining.a first x coordinate and a second x coordinate for each screen display object of a plurality of screen display objects, to provide a set of x coordinates (col. 47-55) [(52) In step S1104, a four-part test is applied. First, it is determined whether the previous block is a non-text image. Second, a determination is made whether the previous block's left edge is to the left of the current block's left edge. For purposes of describing

these tests, the "current" block refers to the block for which a type presently is being determined, and the "previous" block refers to the block immediately preceding the current block in the ordered list identified in step S505.];

combining a first y coordinate and a second y coordinate for each screen display object of the plurality of screen display objects, to provide a set of y coordinates (col. 11 lines 17-30) [In step S1109, a three-part test is applied. First, it is determined whether the previous block's top edge is vertically higher than the current block's top edge, that is, whether the y-coordinate of the top edge of the previous block is greater than the y-coordinate of the top edge of the current block. Second, it is determined whether the current block and the next block are vertically separated, that is, whether there is a non-zero vertical distance between the bottom of the previous block and the top of the current block. Third, it is determined whether the current block is included, somewhere up the tree structure, in a horizontal grouping, or whether the current block is vertically grouped with the previous block.];;

including an x coordinate of an origin in the set of x coordinates (col. 12 line 65 – col. 13 line 5) [The row span number is determined to be

the number of horizontal grandchildren plus one. The block to which the row span number is assigned is selected to be the first non-vertical child, or the first grandchild that does not have a horizontal sibling. If a grouping is selected to be assigned the column span number or the row span number, the assignment passes to the first block in that grouping.];

including a y coordinate of the origin in the set of y coordinates (col. 12 lines 60- 65) [The column span number is determined to be the number of children of the horizontal grandchild. The block to which the column span number is assigned is selected to be the first non-horizontal grandchild that has a horizontal sibling, or the first great-grandchild whose parent has a horizontal sibling.];;

determining a number of elements in the set of x coordinates and a number of elements in the set of y coordinates (col. 13 lines 54-60) [Step S509 will now be discussed with reference to FIG. 11B. As shown in FIG. 11B, two general situations might occur in which the block order obtained in step S505 will have to be rearranged to accommodate the way HTML processes table data (i.e., down row by row, in sequence). In each, a row span block is to the right of and horizontally adjacent to a column span block.]; and ;

creating an HTML table having a number of rows determined by the number of elements in the set of y coordinates and having number of columns determined by the number of elements in the set of x coordinates, wherein for each row of the HTML table a row height is computed from elements of the set of y coordinates and for each column of the HTML table a column width is computed from elements of the set of x coordinates (col. 13 lines 54-60) [Step S509 will now be discussed with reference to FIG. 11B. As shown in FIG. 11B, two general situations might occur in which the block order obtained in step S505 will have to be rearranged to accommodate the way HTML processes table data (i.e., down row by row, in sequence). In each, a row span block is to the right of and horizontally adjacent to a column span block.]; and

loading a screen display object of the plurality of screen display objects into a cell of the HTML table at an intersection of at least one row of the table and at least one column of the table, wherein the at least one row is determined by a y coordinate of the screen display object and the at least one column is determined by an x coordinate Of the screen display object (col. 4 lines 42- 47) [Based on the layout relationships, a block type is determined for each block, column span and row span for each block is determined, blocks are reordered if needed, and an HTML file is generated based on block type and column and row span information for the blocks.] & (col. 2 line

65- col. 3 line3) [In particular, according to the invention, multi-column layouts are faithfully preserved by automatic generation of HTML files that use HTML "table tags" to display columns.]

In regards to claims 7 & 8, Tyan discloses the steps of: determining an origin of spatial coordinates for each screen display object of the plurality of screen display objects (col. 9 line 59- col. 10 line 27). The examiner interprets that the table is an example of the coordinates of every display object on the screen.

11. In regards to claims 9, 10, & 11, Tyan states including an x coordinate of an origin in the set of x coordinates; and including a y coordinate of the origin in the set of y coordinates (9 line 63 – col. 10 line 20). The examiner interprets that when a system uses a coordinate system, an origin is the starting point. In the prior art are coordinates points for every block, and the points have to start from the origin. So, if there are location points for the blocks, the origin must have a set numbers (i.e. X=0 and y=0) to differentiate the blocks points, to allow orientation on the coordinate system.

12. In regards to claims 12 & 13, Tyan discloses determining spatial coordinates comprises determining a set of x coordinates and a set of y coordinates, and wherein the creating step comprises creating the HTML table such that the number of rows is equal to the number of elements in the set of y coordinates and the number of columns is equal to the number of elements in the set of x coordinates (col. 9 lines 56-60). The examiner interprets that the layout

analysis stores all the layout data of the width and heights of the blocks that are being displayed in the system.

13. In regards to claim 14, 15, 16, & 17 Tyan discloses the HTML table such that the number of rows is equal to the number of elements in the set of y coordinates and the number of columns is equal to the-number of elements in the set of x coordinates (col. 12 lines 45-57).

14. In regards to claim 18, 19, & 20, Tyan states the origin in the set of x coordinates is at x = 0, and wherein the origin in the set of y coordinates is at y = 0. The examiner interprets that the system for determining the coordinates of the objects includes an origin that sets x=0, and y=0, because the system is trying to replicate the graphical system.

Response to Arguments

The applicant argues that Tyan does not teach the following features in claims 1 & 2: "creating an html table having rows and columns, wherein column widths are determined by the spatial coordinates". The examiner respectfully disagrees. Tyan teaches a method where the system must create a html table, in col. 3 lines 16-19 [In the HTML file, the blocks are tagged as data elements in an HTML tagged table, the tags being determined in accordance with the identified positional relationships.]. The examiner interprets that Tyan, creates an html file, and within the file are tags. The tags represent the location and size of the frame, and are identified by positional relationship, meaning the positional coordinates.

The applicant argues that Tyan does not teach the following features in claims 3 & 4: "creating an HTML table having rows and columns, where column widths are determined by elements of the set of x coordinates and row heights are determined by elements of the set of y coordinates". The examiner respectfully disagrees. Tyan disclose where in the html (col. 9 line 50 – col. 10 line 30), has rows and columns that are determined by x & y coordinates. Tyan states that vertical and horizontal coordinates are made into steps, that allow the system to identify each block, and give it coordinates. The table in Tyan indicates that each block and the coordinate points are to be displayed in the display apparatus. Each block has "l", "t", "r", and "b" which refer to left, top, right and bottom block coordinates. So, the examiner interprets that in the html file, the coordinates are determined by x & y coordinates, and in addition row heights and column widths are also determined.

The applicant argues that Tyan does not teach the following features in claim 4: "for each screen display object of a plurality of screen display objects, determining a plurality of Cartesian coordinate pairs that specify a location of the screen display object". The examiner respectfully disagrees. Tyan discloses coordinates pairs for each of the blocks. The blocks are considered objects by the examiner. Tyan illustrates an example of the blocks and coordinates location of each and every block of Figure 1 (col. 9 line 63- col. 10 lines 23) [

```
VRT: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 72, 2247, 3167, 2200, 3096)
VRT: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 72, 2247, 763, 2200,692)
HOZ: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (52, 72, 2247, 423, 2196, 352)
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VRT: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (52, 72, 1311, 415, 1260, 344)

BLK1: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (52, 72,1311, 187, 1260, 116)

BLK2: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (56, 192, 827, 295, 772, 104)

BLK3: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (52, 316, 679, 415, 628, 100)

BLK4: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (1520, 380, 2247, 423, 728, 44)

VRT: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 524, 2247, 763, 2200, 240)

BLK5: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (52, 524, 2247, 587, 2196, 64)

BLK6: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 612, 2247, 675, 2200, 64)

BLK7: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (52, 696, 2091, 763, 2040, 68)

HOZ: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 896, 2247, 3167, 2200, 2272)

VRT: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 896, 1487, 3159, 1440, 2264)

HOZ: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 896, 1487, 1819, 1440, 924)

VRT: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 896, 727, 1815, 680, 920)

HOZ: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (56, 896, 551, 1059, 496, 164)

BLK8: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (56, 908, 131, 1035, 76, 128)

BLK9: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (144, 896, 551, 1059, 408, 164)

BLK10: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 1084, 727, 1815, 680, 732)

BLK11: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (812, 900, 1487, 1819, 676,
920)

VRT: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 1888, 1487, 3159, 1440,
1272)

BLK12: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 1888, 1487, 2919, 1440,
1032)

BLK13: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (48, 2940, 1427, 3159, 1380, 220) VRT: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (1568, 904, 2247, 3167, 680, 2264)

BLK14: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (1572, 904, 2247, 2499, 676, 1596)

BLK15: (1, t, r, b, w, h) = (1568, 2524, 2247, 3167, 680,].

The applicant argues that Tyan does not teach the following features in claim 4: "creating an HTML table having rows and columns, wherein column widths are determined by differences between consecutive elements of the set of x coordinates and row heights are determined by differences between consecutive elements of the set of y coordinates;" The examiner respectfully disagrees. Tyan discloses coordinate points for each of the blocks. If the system where to take the difference of two different points, then the column widths and row heights can be calculated. For examiner if the user were to take block 1 bottom point, and subtract it from the block 2 top point, then the different would give us the distance between the two blocks. This example could be also illustrated to find the column widths with two blocks. Please view the previous arguement, and view the display of coordinate points as the prior art states each of coordinate points for every block.

The applicant argues that Tyan does not teach the following features in claim 5: "creating an HTML table having rows and columns, wherein column widths are determined by differences between consecutive elements of the set of x coordinates". The applicant respectfully disagrees. Tyan discloses in step S

1106 & step S 1109, a method to determine the layout of blocks, and the widths and heights between the blocks. In step S 1106 is used to test two bocks to see if they are horizontally separated (col. 11 lines 3-10) [In step S1106, a three-part test is performed. In the first part, it is determined whether the previous block's left edge is left of the current block's left edge. The second part determines whether the previous block is horizontally separated from the current block, that is, whether there is a non-zero horizontal distance between the right edge of the previous block and the left edge of the current block. The third part determines whether the current block is at least a second child of a horizontal grouping.]. In step S 1109, the steps are used to test the vertical difference between two bocks (col. 11 lines 17- 26) [First, it is determined whether the previous block's top edge is vertically higher than the current block's top edge, that is, whether the y-coordinate of the top edge of the previous block is greater than the y-coordinate of the top edge of the current block. Second, it is determined whether the current block and the next block are vertically separated, that is, whether there is a non-zero vertical distance between the bottom of the previous block and the top of the current block.]. The examiner interprets that Tyan is testing

to see if the vertical and horizontal layout of the blocks, that system is determining the widths and heights of the blocks between each other.

The applicant argues that Tyan does not teach the following features in claim 6: "including an x coordinate of an origin in the set of x coordinates, and including a y coordinate of the origin in the set of y coordinates". The examiner respectfully disagrees. The reference inherently teaches that when a coordinate system is used for indicating objects layout, the origin is the starting point in the coordinates system. The starting point may be located anywhere on the system. The origin is also indicated as being 0 for x, and 0 for y, and 0 for z (3-D). In Tyan, coordinate location points are illustrated in the table in col. 9 line 63 – col. 10 line 20. This illustrates the coordinate points, with respect to the origin is the starting point for all the points. Meaning, proper location of the blocks can be placed in relation to the origin. The origin is used in a coordinate system to reference to the height and width of points.

In addition, the applicant argues that Tyan does not teach the following features in claim 6: "determining a number of elements in the set of x coordinates and a number of elements in the set of y coordinates." The examiner respectfully disagrees. Tyan discloses in Figure 5 systematic method for identify the number of blocks. The blocks are identified in the document layout, and information for the blocks is represented in Figure 7. Specifically, in Figure 7 item 152, because it lays out the coordinate points for that individual block (col. 5 lines 49-57) [for each block, block data 150 is stored, and includes at least block number identification

151, coordinate information 152 (such as upper-left and lower-right coordinates of a circumscribing rectangle for the block), attribute data 153 which stores whether the block is text or non-text,]. In addition, Figure 6 illustrates block segmentation, and how the blocks are identified by the system.

In addition, the applicant argues that Tyan does not teach the following features in claim 6: " creating an HTML table having a number of columns determined by the number of elements in the set of x coordinates, where for each row of the html table a row height is computed from the elements of the set of y coordinates and for each column of the HTML table a column width is computed from elements of the set of x coordinates." The examiner respectfully disagrees. Tyan discloses in Figures 10a-10d, the layout structure of each block, according to vertically and horizontally. The system determines in Figure 11a, a test for the block to see if it is a single column, combined column, or multiple column. This way the system has the ability to determined the number of element or blocks by using each of the coordinates in relation to the coordinates system size.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory

action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to O'Neal R Mistry whose telephone number is (571) 272-4052. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am - 6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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